

# AR 600-20

## Chapter 8 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program

18 March 2008

### 8-1. Purpose and goals of the program

*a. Purpose.* The Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program reinforces the Army's commitment to eliminate incidents of sexual assault through a comprehensive policy that centers on awareness and prevention, training and education, victim advocacy, response, reporting, and accountability. Army policy promotes sensitive care and confidential reporting for victims of sexual assault and accountability for those who commit these crimes. For the purposes of this policy, confidentiality or confidential reporting is defined as allowing a Soldier to report a sexual assault to specified individuals. This reporting option gives the Soldier access to medical care, counseling, and victim advocacy, without initiating the investigative process. See [appendix H](#) for full discussion of confidentiality policy for victims of sexual assault.

*b. Goals.* The goals of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program are to —

- (1) Create a climate that minimizes sexual assault incidents, which impact Army personnel, Army civilians, and Family members, and, if an incident should occur, ensure that victims and subjects are treated according to Army policy.
- (2) Create a climate that encourages victims to report incidents of sexual assault without fear.
- (3) Establish sexual assault prevention training and awareness programs to educate Soldiers.
- (4) Ensure sensitive and comprehensive treatment to restore victims' health and Well-being.
- (5) Ensure leaders understand their roles and responsibilities regarding response to sexual assault victims, thoroughly investigate allegations of sexual assault, and take appropriate administrative and disciplinary action.

## 8-2. Sexual assault policy

a. Sexual assault is a criminal offense that has no place in the Army. It degrades mission readiness by devastating the Army's ability to work effectively as a team. Every Soldier who is aware of a sexual assault should immediately (within 24 hours) report incidents. Sexual assault is incompatible with Army values and is punishable under the [Uniform Code of Military Justice \(UCMJ\)](#) and other Federal and local civilian laws.

b. The Army will use training, education, and awareness to minimize sexual assault; to promote the sensitive handling of victims of sexual assault; to offer victim assistance and counseling; to hold those who commit sexual assault offenses accountable; to provide confidential avenues for reporting, and to reinforce a commitment to Army values.

c. The Army will treat all victims of sexual assault with dignity, fairness, and respect.

d. The Army will treat every reported sexual assault incident seriously by following proper guidelines. The information and circumstances of the allegations will be disclosed on a need-to-know basis only.

e. This policy applies —

(1) Both on and off post and during duty and non-duty hours.

(2) To working, living, and recreational environments (including both on- and off-post housing).

## 8-3. Victim Advocacy Program

Victim's use of advocacy services is optional; however, commanders must ensure that victims have access to a well-coordinated, highly responsive sexual assault victim advocacy program that is available 24 hours per day/7 days per week both in the garrison and in a deployed environment.

a. There are three echelons of sexual assault victim advocates in the Army's program in garrison:

(1) The installation sexual assault response coordinator (SARC) is responsible for coordinating the local implementation of the program.

(2) Installation victim advocates (IVA) work directly with the installation SARC, victims of sexual assault, unit victim advocates, and other installation response agencies.

(3) Unit victim advocates (UVA) are Soldiers who are trained to provide limited victim advocacy as a collateral duty.

*b.* In a deployed environment, there are two echelons of victim advocates:

(1) Deployable sexual assault response coordinators (SARC) are Soldiers trained and responsible for coordinating the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program as a collateral duty in a specified area of a deployed theater. There is one deployable SARC at each brigade/unit of action and higher echelon.

(2) Unit victim advocates (UVA) are Soldiers trained to provide victim advocacy as a collateral duty. There are two UVAs for each battalion-sized unit.

## 8-4. Definitions

For the purpose of this policy —

*a. Sexual assault.* Sexual assault is a crime defined as intentional sexual contact, characterized by use of force, physical threat or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot consent. Sexual assault includes rape, nonconsensual sodomy (oral or anal sex), indecent assault (unwanted, inappropriate sexual contact or fondling), or attempts to commit these acts. Sexual assault can occur without regard to gender or spousal relationship or age of victim. "Consent" will not be deemed or construed to mean the failure by the victim to offer physical resistance. Consent is not given when a person uses force, threat of force, or coercion or when the victim is asleep, incapacitated, or unconscious.

*b. Other sex-related offenses.* Other sex-related offenses are defined as all other sexual acts or acts in violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice that do not meet the above definition of sexual assault, or the definition of sexual harassment as promulgated in [DOD Directive 1350.2](#), Department of Defense Military Equal Opportunity. Examples of other sex-related offenses could include indecent acts with another and adultery. (For the specific articles of sexual assault offenses under the [UCMJ](#), see the [MCM](#).)

*c. Restricted reporting.* Restricted reporting allows a Soldier who is a sexual assault victim, on a confidential basis, to disclose the details of his/her assault to specifically identified individuals and receive medical treatment and counseling, without triggering the official investigative process. Soldiers who are sexually assaulted and desire restricted reporting under this policy should report the assault to the sexual assault response coordinator (SARC), victim advocate, chaplain, or a healthcare provider.

*d. Unrestricted reporting.* Unrestricted reporting allows a Soldier who is sexually assaulted and desires medical treatment, counseling, and an official investigation of his/her allegation to use current reporting channels (for example, the chain of

command or law enforcement), or he/she may report the incident to the SARC or the on-call victim advocate. Upon notification of a reported sexual assault, the SARC will immediately notify a victim advocate. Additionally, with the victim's consent, the healthcare provider will conduct a forensic examination, which may include the collection of evidence. Details regarding the incident will be limited to only those personnel who have a legitimate need to know. See [appendix H](#) for a detailed explanation of restricted and unrestricted reporting.

## 8-5. Responsibilities

*a. The Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1.* The [G-1](#) will —

- (1) Be responsible for Armywide policies, doctrine, plans, and initiatives pertaining to the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.
- (2) Be responsible for the overall implementation, evaluation, and assessment of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.
- (3) Provide oversight for the coordination of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program training requirements with the Commander, Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), for all Soldiers throughout the Army's Institutional Training Base.
- (4) Ensure sexual assault awareness and prevention training is incorporated into relevant human relations training (for example, in-processing briefs, Army alcohol/drug abuse prevention education, and prevention of sexual harassment (POSH) training).
- (5) Establish selection criteria, in coordination with the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM), through the Community and Family Support Center (CFSC), for staffing of installation sexual assault response coordinators.
- (6) Develop and provide oversight of the Sexual Assault Data Management System (SADMS).
- (7) Provide sexual assault data reports in accordance with DODI that will be used in quarterly and annual reports to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees.

*b. Director, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.* The Director will —

- (1) Be responsible for the Army's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program management functions.

(2) Coordinate with Army staff offices and agencies in establishing policies that reduce sexual assault, streamline reporting, and establish cohesive procedures to support victims, investigative procedures, and all aspects of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.

(3) Coordinate Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program training requirements with the Commander, Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), for all Soldiers throughout the Army's institutional training base.

(a) Coordinate training requirements with the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM), through the Community and Family Support Center (CFSC), to develop programs of instruction and other support materials for sexual assault awareness and prevention training for sexual assault response coordinators (SARCs), victim advocates, deployable SARCs, and unit victim advocates (UVAs).

(b) Coordinate training requirements with the Commander, TRADOC, OTJAG, OTSG, and Chief of Chaplains for all Soldiers throughout the Army's institutional training base.

(4) Ensure periodic evaluations and assessments are conducted of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.

(5) Maintain SADMS.

(a) Determine data and statistics to be collected, maintained, and reported by installation SARCs.

(b) Collect, record, and maintain data on sexual assault cases.

(6) Monitor sexual assault data and trends.

c. *Provost Marshal General*. The Provost Marshal General will —

(1) Implement law enforcement and criminal investigation procedures for the immediate investigation of all reports of sexual assault.

(2) Establish procedures for installation provost marshal staff and Criminal Investigation Command special agents to support SARCs.

(3) Establish procedures for implementing the provisions of confidentiality as defined in [appendix H](#).

(4) Ensure that law enforcement personnel receive sensitivity training in responding to victims of sexual assault, as well as training on victim assistance

and resources, and related law enforcement investigative responses (see [appendix I](#)).

(5) Support the submission of sexual assault data into SADMS.

d. *United States Army Criminal Investigation Command*. The Commander, United States Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC-hereafter referred to in this document as CID) will —

(1) Establish criminal investigation policies and procedures for investigating incidents of sexual assault that are within the CID investigative authority consistent with DOD policy and implemented in [AR 195-1](#), [AR 195-2](#), [AR 190-45](#), and [AR 195-5](#).

(2) Ensure that law enforcement personnel receive sensitivity training in responding to victims of sexual assault, as well as training on victim assistance and resources, and related law enforcement investigative responses (see appendix I).

(3) Establish procedures in CID regulations that support the role of the SARC and provide status reports to the SARC on investigative activity and other pertinent details to the extent that it will not jeopardize an ongoing investigation or the rights of a potential subject of an ongoing investigation.

(4) Ensure that the Office of the Staff Judge Advocate is notified when a sexual assault occurs within Army jurisdiction.

(5) Supervise activities at United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL) to efficiently process evidence from sexual assault cases.

(6) Ensure that victims and witnesses are notified of their rights through a completed [DD Form 2701](#) (Initial Information for Victims and Witnesses of Crime). Ensure that the victim and witness are informed of the status of the investigative activity, according to the procedures established by the SARC and to the extent that such actions will not jeopardize an ongoing investigation and the availability of services.

(7) Ensure that disposition reports by battalion commanders or first lieutenant colonel in the chain of command, [DA Form 4833](#) (Commander's Report of Disciplinary or Administrative Action), are entered into the Army Criminal Investigation and Intelligence System and reported to the Director, U.S. Army Crime Records Center.

(8) Support the submission of sexual assault data into SADMS.

(9) Support Armywide and DOD data calls as required.

(10) Provide a representative with appropriate experience and level of expertise to serve on the Sexual Assault Review Board (SARB) (see [appendix F](#) for a detailed description of the SARB).

(11) Establish procedures for implementing the provisions of confidentiality as defined in [appendix H](#).

(12) Immediately notify the SARC or the on-call IVA, if after normal duty hours, of all incidents of sexual assault.

*e. Office of the Surgeon General.* The Surgeon General will —

(1) Implement regulatory guidance and protocols for the medical response and evidence collection kit for sexual assault incidents that include consideration of state and local jurisdictions. Coordinate with local CID office when implementing regulatory guidance and protocols for evidence collection kit.

(2) Provide guidance to MTF commanders on what medical treatment information may be provided to the SARC to assist in the monitoring of cases and the SARB process.

(3) Ensure the training of appropriate medical personnel in handling the medical, medical-legal, and psychological aspects of assisting sexual assault victims (see [appendix I](#)).

(4) Initiate or develop, where appropriate, memoranda of understanding/memoranda of agreement (MOUs/MOAs) with non-military medical treatment and medical support activities to ensure adequate response and treatment in the areas of counseling, care for victims, practical training for medical examiners, medical or health care professionals in order to maintain optimal readiness and to ensure the same level of care is provided in CONUS, OCONUS, and remote environments.

(5) Monitor the effectiveness of MOUs/MOAs.

(6) Ensure that the availability of victim advocacy services is explained to victims presenting for care.

(7) Maintain the confidentiality of victims' medical information, in accordance with [DOD 6025.18-R](#).

(8) Ensure that healthcare providers and personnel receive training on dealing with victims of sexual assault — to include options for confidential reporting (see app I).

(9) Convey to the command any possible adverse duty impact related to the individuals medical condition or prognosis in accordance with the policy on confidentiality, in accordance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).

(10) Support the submission of sexual assault data into the Sexual Assault Data Management System (SADMS), in accordance with HIPAA.

(11) Be responsible for overall evaluation and assessment of victim support services provided by medical treatment facilities (MTFs).

(12) Provide a representative with appropriate experience and level of expertise to serve on the SARB.

*f. Office of the Chaplain.* The Chief of Chaplains will —

(1) Train unit ministry teams (UMT) in sensitivity to sexual assault victims, dynamics of sexual assault, and basic community information and referral (see [appendix I](#)).

(2) Provide pastoral and spiritual support to victims of sexual assault as requested by the victim.

(3) Explain the availability of victim advocacy services.

(4) Encourage the victim to seek medical attention regardless of whether the victim requires emergency or non-emergency care.

(5) Encourage the victim to seek appropriate assistance and counseling. With the consent of the victim, refer the victim to a qualified individual or an organization that specializes in assisting victims of sexual assault.

(6) Encourage the victim to inform the appropriate law enforcement agency of the incident. [Appendix H](#) contains specific information regarding confidentiality and privileged communications.

(7) Maintain confidentiality and privileged communication at the request of the victim.

(8) Report incidents of sexual assault to the SARC when the victim consents. If the assault occurs after normal duty hours, incidents will be reported to the on-call IVA with the victim's consent.

*g. Office of the Staff Judge Advocate.* The Staff Judge Advocate or those personnel under the supervisory authority of the installation staff judge advocate will —



- (1) Ensure the training of legal personnel comply with the standards as prescribed in appendix I.
- (2) Explain the availability of victim advocacy services to victims and notify the SARC.
- (3) Notify law enforcement of an officially reported sexual assault if they have not been previously notified.
- (4) Implement the local Victim Witness Liaison (VWL) Program and immediately refer the victim to the VWL for services as prescribed in [AR 27-10](#).
- (5) Minimize events that could bring the victim and the subject(s) into contact with each other (for example, avoid scheduling pre-trial appointments for the victim and subject(s) at the same or adjacent times, and avoid placing the subject(s) and victim in the same court waiting room).
- (6) Ensure that victims are informed about the status of the case's legal actions and other pertinent details including courtroom procedures in accordance with Victim Witness Liaison procedures in AR 27-10, [chapter 18](#).
- (7) Advise the victim that his or her testimony and/or participation may be requested in proceedings other than a court-martial or civil trial (for example, pre-trial appointments).
- (8) Support the submission of sexual assault data into SADMS.
- (9) Provide a representative with appropriate experience and level of expertise to serve on the SARB.

*h. The Inspector General.* The Inspector General will —

- (1) Periodically inspect sexual assault prevention, response, and reporting procedures as directed by the directing authority.
- (2) Identify noncompliance, analyze significant indicators of deficiencies, and identify responsibility for corrective action.
- (3) Report all findings to the directing authority; hand off potential criminal violations to the appropriate agency.

*i. Chief, National Guard Bureau (NGB), and Chief, U.S. Army Reserve (OCAR).* The NGB and OCAR will —

- (1) Develop, implement, and monitor Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program policies and programs in their respective components. The programs

may be modified to meet the information management and reporting requirements of respective components. Programs will include assessments to determine the progress made toward the goals of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.

(2) Establish policy and procedural guidelines that comply with the policy on confidentiality.

(3) Ensure policy and procedures are in place for all first responders to contact the SARC at the time the victim comes forward.

(4) Establish requisite staff positions within the organizations and make resources available to adequately implement Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program requirements.

(5) In a deployed environment, ensure that deployable SARCs and UVAs are designated in writing and trained to provide assistance.

(6) Establish sexual assault prevention training in units and professional military education consistent with HQDA policy and command needs.

(7) Select Army Reserve and National Guard personnel to attend SARC and UVA training.

(8) Ensure Soldiers receive pre-mobilization, mobilization, and post deployment mobilization training related to the prevention and response to sexual assault.

(9) Support the submission of sexual assault data into SADMS.

*j. Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (CG, TRADOC).* The CG, TRADOC, will —

(1) Develop training for prevention of and response to sexual assault in close coordination with HQDA, [Army G-1](#), OTJAG, ACSIM, and OTSG.

(2) Develop instruction and associated training materials on prevention of and response to sexual assault for use in the accession/initial-entry-training base, professional military education (PME) courses throughout the Army, proponent schools/functional courses, and units. The preferred method of training should be interactive, small-group oriented, and testable. Interesting, sequential human relations training will be imbedded in all levels of PME.

(3) Ensure that sexual assault prevention and response training programs promote awareness of policy, prevention, roles and responsibilities, service providers, identification of confidential sources, victim advocacy services, reporting, and follow-up.

(4) Develop instruction and associated training materials to ensure military police and CID agents receive initial first responder training during their basic courses and refresher training during subsequent professional development courses taught at the U.S. Army Military Police School.

(5) Develop instruction and associated training materials to ensure CID agents receive advanced sexual assault investigation and sensitivity training in their basic course and refresher training during subsequent professional development courses taught at the U.S. Army Military Police School.

(6) Provide assistance and instructional materials to schools not under the jurisdiction of TRADOC, such as the Army Medical Department Center and School and the Inspector General Course.

(7) Conduct required prevention of and response to sexual assault education and training in TRADOC service schools and training centers.

(8) Evaluate the effectiveness of sexual assault prevention and response training conducted in TRADOC service schools and training centers.

*k. Commanders of major Army commands.* ACOM/ASCC/DRU commanders will —

(1) Ensure sexual assault prevention and response training is conducted annually in accordance with procedures as outlined in this policy.

(2) Develop policy guidance on prevention of sexual assault and treatment of victims.

(3) Monitor the execution of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program in all commands, agencies, and activities (including Army Reserve and Army National Guard units when activated) under their jurisdiction.

(4) Designate a Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program proponent to oversee the ACOM/ASCC/DRU program, reporting, assessments, statistics, trend analyses, and so forth and to coordinate staff proponents.

(5) Provide personnel and other resources to implement the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.

(6) Ensure two UVAs are appointed at Battalion level and equivalent units.

(7) Ensure deployable SARCs are appointed at brigade/unit of action and higher level units.

- (8) Ensure deployable SARC (brigade and higher) and UVAs have received required training prior to performing duties.
- (9) Ensure deployable SARC and battalion UVAs deploy with assigned units.
- (10) Ensure sexual assault prevention and response training (for example, risk factors of sexual assault, use of the buddy system) is integrated into predeployment and post-deployment briefings.
- (11) Monitor required sexual assault prevention and response training at units.
- (12) Inspect and assess sexual assault prevention and response programs under their respective major command.
- (13) Conduct periodic assessments of program effectiveness on mission units and identify improvements.
- (14) Comply with [AR 600-8-8](#) and appoint same-gender sponsors for first-term Soldiers.

*I. Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management.* The Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM), through the Installation Management Agency (IMA) and Community and Family Support Center (CFSC), will —

- (1) Design, implement, and manage the SARC and victim advocacy program.
- (2) Develop and implement training for SARCs and victim advocates (see [appendix I](#)).
- (3) Establish and publish an integrated resource directory for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program that systemically incorporates medical, legal, chaplaincy, and investigative resources, including civilian resources, as well as installation and community-specific information available to assist victims of sexual assault. The ACSIM will also provide materials (for example, handouts, posters) to identify resources to whom sexual assault may be reported (for example, medical facility, chain of command, chaplain, CID, military police, mental health services, victim advocate, and staff judge advocate).
- (4) Ensure service members have access to a well-coordinated, highly responsive victim advocacy program.
- (5) Identify resource requirements and prepare budget requests to train installation SARCs, deployable SARCs, installation victim advocates, and UVAs.

(6) Develop installation SARC, deployable SARC, installation victim advocate, and UVA training guides that contain protocols and procedures that include appropriate levels of assistance.

(7) Provide sexual assault prevention and response education training to company and higher-level commanders within 45 days of assuming their respective leadership roles.

(8) Provide commanders with information to manage Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Programs.

(9) Support the submission of sexual assault data from installation SARCs, deployable SARCs, victim advocates and UVAs in the SADMS.

(10) Develop same-gender sponsorship guidelines for first-term Soldiers and include in [AR 600-8-8](#).

*m. Installation commanders (senior mission commanders, regional readiness commander, or state joint forces headquarters level commanders). Installation commanders will —*

(1) Ensure that a sexual assault response capability is available 24 hours per day/7 days per week.

(2) Provide UVAs and SARCs as needed for those Army units smaller than a battalion that are stationed on/near the installations, such as Army explosive ordnance detachments, Army counterintelligence (MI) units, Corps of Engineers elements, and so forth.

(3) Coordinate with the Family Advocacy Program manager to ensure that MOUs/MOAs are in place if civilian agencies or other military services are used as a victim services resource and that the SARC has authority and support to coordinate with appropriate agencies.

(4) Establish an active SARB consistent with [appendix F](#) of this regulation. The installation commander or his/her designated representative, at a minimum, will chair the SARB. Other committee members may be appointed depending on the nature of their responsibilities as they pertain to sexual assault prevention and response. Installation commanders are responsible for maintaining a written summary of the discussions and decisions of each meeting.

(5) Establish written procedures for reporting sexual assaults throughout the chain of command. These procedures must be written in a way so as not to be interpreted by subordinate commanders to mean that allegations must be disposed of in a particular manner that predetermined types or amounts of punishments are appropriate or that adverse action is required in all cases or in a

particular case. Authority to dispose of cases that resulted from allegations of sexual assault is withheld to the Battalion commander level and above. A commander authorized to dispose of cases involving an allegation of sexual assault may do so only after receiving the advice of the servicing judge advocate. As with any case, any disposition decision involving an allegation of sexual assault is subject to review by higher level commanders as appropriate.

(6) Ensure service members have access to a well-coordinated, highly responsive victim advocacy program.

(7) Provide the safest possible physical and emotional environment on post for all Soldiers, Family members, and other installation residents.

(8) Integrate sexual assault awareness into installation newcomer orientation briefings and provide contact information for all installation level response agencies.

(9) In coordination with Family Advocacy Program manager and the Public Affairs Office, conduct media campaigns to ensure Soldiers are aware of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and publicize on- and off-post/non-Army agencies that are available to assist victims.

(10) Publicize installation level information to provide leaders and Soldiers with contact information for all installation level response agencies, to include law enforcement, legal, medical, social services, and others.

(11) Ensure all installation agencies and units comply with the rules of confidentiality (that is, restricted and unrestricted reporting) for Soldiers as stated in [appendix H](#). However, no criminal investigation will be initiated unless originated from another source or the victim elects to come forward via unrestricted reporting.

(12) In accordance with mission requirements, ensure Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program initiatives do not impose artificial restrictions on a selected subgroup of personnel assigned (for example, curfews for women only).

(13) Provide temporary living accommodations for Soldier victims at the victim's request.

(14) Identify sexual assault incident trends and take appropriate measures (that is, increased security patrols, enhanced education and training, enhanced environmental and safety measures) to prevent further sexual assaults.

(15) Comply with [AR 600-8-8](#) and appoint same-gender sponsors for first-term Soldiers.

(16) Provide sexual assault response services for sister service units that are stationed on/near the installation.

*n. [Installation provost marshals](#).* The installation provost marshal will —

(1) Respond to all incidents of sexual assault reported to law enforcement.

(2) Ensure that law enforcement personnel responding to a sexual assault incident are trained in sensitivity to victims of sexual assault, victim assistance and resources, confidentiality, and related law enforcement investigative responses.

(3) Immediately report incidents of sexual assault to the SARC and escort victims from the crime scene when requested by the victim, their chain of command, or the CID.

(4) Ensure that victims and witnesses are notified of their rights through a completed [DD Form 2701](#) (Victims and Witnesses of Crime). When the installation provost marshal retains investigative authority and responsibility of a sexual assault incident, the victim and witness will be informed on the status of the investigative activity to the extent that such actions will not jeopardize an ongoing investigation.

(5) Follow the procedures of [AR 195-5](#) and [AR 190-45](#) in documenting and reporting all reports of criminal activity.

(6) Support data collection responsibilities of the installation SARCs for sexual assaults to the extent that such actions will not jeopardize an ongoing investigation or the rights of a potential subject in an ongoing investigation.

(7) Seek to establish formal memoranda of understanding (MOU) with civilian law enforcement agencies to establish or improve the flow of information between their agencies. MOUs can be used to clarify jurisdictional issues for the investigation of incidents, to define the mechanism whereby local law enforcement reports involving active duty service members will be forwarded to the appropriate law enforcement office, and to foster cooperation and collaboration between the installation law enforcement agency and local civilian agencies.

(8) Ensure that disposition reports by commanders are entered into the Centralized Operations Police Suite (COPS) and forwarded to the Director, U.S. Army Crime Records Center.

(9) Provide a representative with appropriate experience and level of expertise to serve on the SARB.



(10) Support the submission of sexual assault data into SADMS.

*o. Unit commanders.* Unit commanders will —

(1) Take immediate steps to ensure the victim's physical safety, emotional security and medical treatment needs are met and that the SARC and appropriate law enforcement/criminal investigative service are notified. See [appendix G](#) for additional guidance for commanders responding to a reported sexual assault.

(2) Ensure that the victim or his/her representative consent in writing to the release of information to nonofficial parties about the incident and that the victim's status and privacy are protected by limiting information to "need to know" personnel.

(3) Ensure that victims of sexual assault receive sensitive care and support and are not re-victimized as a result of reporting the incident.

(4) Collaborate closely with the SARC, legal, medical, and chaplain offices and other service providers to provide timely, coordinated, and appropriate responses to sexual assault issues and concerns.

(5) Encourage the victim to get a medical examination no matter when the incident occurred.

(6) Report all incidents of sexual assault to CID in accordance with AR 195-1, [paragraph 6](#).

(7) Report sexual assaults to the SARC to ensure victims have access to appropriate assistance and care from the initial time of report to completion of all required treatment.

(8) Report all incidents of sexual assault to the office of the staff judge advocate within 24 hours.

(9) Notify the chaplain if the victim desires pastoral counseling or assistance.

(10) Appoint on orders two UVAs per battalion level and equivalent units. Commanders will select qualified officers (CW2/1LT or higher), NCOs (SSG or higher), or DA civilian (GS-9 or higher) for duty as UVAs (see [para 8-6](#) for UVA selection criteria). The first colonel in the chain of command may approve appointing only one UVA for battalions whose small population may not warrant two UVAs. Commanders at all levels may appoint more than the prescribed number of UVAs if this is necessary for very large battalions or units whose geographical dispersion warrants the appointment of more UVAs. Appointment of



DA civilian/GS employees to UVA positions may require management to consult with their unions pursuant to their collective bargaining agreement.

(11) Appoint on orders one deployable SARC at each brigade/unit of action level and higher echelon (for example, division, corps, and Army component command). Since installation SARCs are civilians/contractors and do not deploy, the deployable SARC will perform all SARC duties in theater. Commanders will select qualified officers (MAJ/CW3 or higher), NCOs (SFC or higher), or DA civilians (GS-11 or higher) for duty as deployable SARC (see para 8-6 for SARC selection criteria). Appointment of DA civilian/GS employees to SARC positions may require management to consult with their unions pursuant to their collective bargaining agreement.

(12) Ensure deployable SARCs (brigade and higher) and UVAs have received required training prior to performing duties.

(13) Ensure deployable SARCs and UVAs deploy with assigned units.

(14) Ensure unit level Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program training is conducted annually and documented on unit training schedules.

(15) Publish contact information of SARCs, installation victim advocates, and UVAs, and provide take-away information such as telephone numbers for unit and installation points of contact, booklets, and information on available victim services.

(16) Advertise the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program through local means to ensure that Soldiers, Army civilians, Family members, and leaders are aware of the program.

(17) Post written sexual assault policy statements and victim services resource chart on the unit bulletin boards. Statements must include an overview of the command's commitment to the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program; victim's rights; the definition of sexual assault; available resources to support victims; and specific statements that sexual assault is punishable under the [UCMJ](#) and other Federal and local civilian laws and that sexual assault is incompatible with Army values.

(18) Ensure Soldiers receive predeployment and post deployment training related to the prevention and response to sexual assault.

(19) Include emphasis on sexual assault risks, prevention, and response at all holiday safety briefings.

(20) Ensure victims have been offered the services of the SJA's victim witness liaison, advise victims of their rights in accordance with AR 27-10, [chapter 18](#)

(Victim/Witness Assistance), and make them aware of and encourage them to exercise their options during each phase of the medical, investigative, and legal processes.

(21) When appropriate, consult with the victim on pretrial and charging decisions (as specified in AR 27-10, [para 18-15](#)).

(22) As appropriate, refer the victim's Family to available resources (that is, counseling, resources, information, and medical care).

(23) Follow written procedures established by installation commanders for reporting sexual assault through the chain of command.

(24) Determine, in a timely manner, how to best dispose of alleged victim collateral misconduct, to include making the decision to defer the disciplinary actions regarding such misconduct until after the final disposition of the sexual assault case. Commanders and supervisors should take into account the trauma to the victim and respond appropriately so as to encourage reporting of sexual assault and the continued cooperation of the victim.

(25) Determine if an administrative separation of the victim is in the best interests of either the Army or the victim, or both. Regardless of the reason for initiating the separation action, the victim is entitled to a full and fair consideration of her or his military service and particular situation. It is vital that all such separation actions and all determinations be consistent and appropriate, and be viewed as such. Separation actions are in accordance with [AR 600-8-24](#) and [AR 635-200](#) for enlisted, and appropriate Reserve Component regulations.

(26) When initiating an administrative separation on any Soldier, for any reason (voluntary or involuntary), include documentation in the separation packet that positively identifies the Soldier as having been, or not having been, a victim of sexual assault. Unless otherwise directed by AR 635-200 or AR 600-8-24, this documentation should be in the form of a memorandum, signed by the Soldier or the commander initiating the separation, stating —

(a) Whether the Soldier was or was not a victim of sexual assault for which an unrestricted report was filed within the past 24 months.

(b) Whether the Soldier does or does not believe that this separation action is a direct or indirect result of the sexual assault itself or of filing the unrestricted report, if the above is true.

(27) When serving as a Special Court-Martial Convening Authority or General Court-Martial Convening Authority, review all administrative separation actions involving victims of sexual assault identified in [paragraph 8-5 o \(25\)](#), above.

Unless otherwise directed by AR 635-200 or AR 600-8-24, the review must consider the following:

(a) If the separation appears to be in retaliation for the Soldier filing an unrestricted report of sexual assault. If so, consult with the servicing office of the staff judge advocate or other legal office.

(b) If the separation involves a medical condition that is related to the sexual assault, to include Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). If so, consult with the appropriate medical personnel.

(c) If the separation is in the best interests of the Army, the Soldier, or both. If not, consult with the servicing staff judge advocate.

(d) The status of the case against the alleged offender, and the effect of the Soldier's (victim's) separation on the disposition or prosecution of the case. If the case is still open, consult the servicing CID unit and staff judge advocate.

(28) Ensure all appropriate copies of [DA Form 4833](#) (Commander's Report of Disciplinary Or Administrative Action) are provided to the installation provost marshal and U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID) within established timelines.

(29) Determine the best course of action for separating victims from the subject(s) during the investigation of sexual assault cases. Commanders should ensure that re-victimization does not occur. Commanders should consider the victim's preferences and all relevant facts and circumstances of the case to determine the appropriate course of action to avoid re-victimization. Commanders may consider transferring the victim to another unit, but they should also be aware of and consider the fact that there may be a perception that the victim's transfer from the unit is a result of reporting the incident. Commanders may consider using [DD Form 2873](#) (Military Protective Order (MPO)), referred to as "no contact orders." MPOs are an effective tool for commanders to maintain the safety of the victims and witnesses. If the victim lives off-post, he or she may obtain a restraining order from the civilian courts.

(30) Ensure feedback on case status is provided to victims of a sexual assault. The battalion commander will update the victim 14 calendar days after the initial report. Thereafter, battalion commanders will ensure, at a minimum, a monthly update is provided to the victim (if report is unrestricted) on the current status of any ongoing investigative, medical, legal, or command proceedings regarding the assault. Monthly updates will continue until the final disposition of the reported assault (that is, the conclusion of any judicial, non-judicial, and administrative actions (including separation) taken in response to the offense, whichever is later in time). Additionally, the battalion commander will follow up with the victim within

45 days after disposition of the case to ensure the victim's needs have been addressed.

(31) Consider the option of convalescent leave in accordance with [AR 600-8-10](#), Leaves and Passes, based on the recommendation of the victim's healthcare provider.

(32) Flag (suspend favorable personnel actions) any Soldier under charges, restraint, or investigation for sexual assault in accordance with [AR 600-8-2](#) and suspend the Soldier's security clearance in accordance with [AR 380-67](#). Flags are not removed until disposition of offenses to include completion of punishment.

(33) Add a reminder to rating officials that their comprehensive evaluation includes documenting incidents of misconduct, to include those being found guilty of sexual assault. This may include an appropriate annotation in the narrative and/or the values section of the Officer Evaluation Report/Noncommissioned Officer Evaluation Report.

(34) Ensure that Soldiers convicted of sexual assault in foreign, civilian, or military courts are processed for administrative separation. This provision does not apply to Soldiers who have a court-martial sentence that includes a dishonorable discharge, bad conduct discharge, or a dismissal.

(35) Continually assess the command climate through various methods (for example, focus groups, surveys, talking with Soldiers).

(36) Conduct periodic assessments of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program for program improvement.

(37) Comply with [AR 600-8-8](#) and appoint same-gender sponsors for first-term Soldiers.

*p. Sexual assault response coordinators (SARCs).* The installation SARC is a DA or contract civilian employee who works for the Family advocacy program manager (FAPM) and reports directly to the installation commander for matters concerning incidents of sexual assault. SARCs will —

(1) Serve as the designated program manager of victim support services who coordinates and oversees local implementation and execution of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.

(2) Ensure overall local management of sexual assault awareness, prevention, training, and victim advocacy.

(3) Oversee installation victim advocates and unit victim advocates in the performance of their duties providing victim services.

(4) Ensure victims are properly advised of their options for restricted and unrestricted reporting. Ensure victim acknowledges in writing his/her preference for restricted or unrestricted reporting as stated in [appendix H](#). If the victim chooses the restricted reporting option, the victim must acknowledge in writing that they understand restricted reporting may limit the ability of the Army to prosecute the assailant and an understanding of why Army policy favors unrestricted reporting.

(a) If the victim chooses the restricted reporting option, ensure the victim is taken to a healthcare provider in lieu of reporting the incident to law enforcement or command.

(b) If the victim chooses the unrestricted reporting option, SARC will immediately notify law enforcement and the healthcare provider.

(c) For the purposes of public safety and command responsibility, the SARC will report information concerning sexual assault incidents, without information that could reasonably lead to personal identification of the victim, to the installation commander within 24 hours of the incident.

(5) With the victim's consent, assign an IVA and/or UVA to assist the victim immediately upon notification of the incident.

(6) Ensure victims of sexual assault receive guidance and emotional support during administrative, medical, investigative, and legal procedures, and that victims understand the processes involved. Data will be collected, reported, and maintained on cases involving victims, subjects, and installation victim advocates and/or UVAs assigned to the case.

(7) Ensure all unrestricted reported incidents of sexual assault are reported to the first lieutenant colonel in the chain of command, CID, MPs, and the installation provost marshal within 24 hours of receipt.

(8) Ensure that non-identifying personal information/details related to a restricted report of a sexual assault is provided to the installation commander within 24 hours of occurrence. This information may include: rank, gender, age, race, service component, status, and time and/or location. Ensure that information is disclosed in a manner that preserves a victim's anonymity. Careful consideration of which details to include is of particular significance at installations or other locations where there are a limited number of minority females or female officers assigned.

(9) Work with the local installation public affairs officer to ensure that the installation is informed on programs and services.

- (10) Maintain liaison with the Provost Marshal/CID, medical and legal services, and commanders to facilitate immediate response and accurate reporting of sexual assault incidents.
- (11) Track, at a minimum, what subordinate units require UVAs and deployable SARCs, a roster of those UVAs and deployable SARCs, status of their training, and rotation dates (that is, PCS and ETS).
- (12) Publish a monthly on-call roster for all Victim advocates assigned to the installation. On-call roster will be provided the month prior to the month of on-call duty.
- (13) Ensure that sexual assault prevention, education, and victim advocacy services are available for all service members both on and off post by providing essential coordination.
- (14) Conduct senior leader training at installation level to increase awareness of sexual assault issues, high-risk behavior, and victim assistance programs (for example, off post rape crisis centers).
- (15) Provide take-away information such as booklets and telephone numbers for installation points of contact (for example, SARC, victim advocate, and UVA).
- (16) Receive annual training on sexual assault subjects (for example, crisis intervention and response to sexual assault) focused on enhancing the installation's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.
- (17) Ensure that SARB participants receive appropriate case management training consistent with DOD requirements.
- (18) Assist commanders in meeting annual sexual assault prevention and response training requirements, including newcomer and orientation briefings.
- (19) Train UVAs and deployable SARCs, ensuring training is conducted using military and civilian subject matter experts and material as appropriate. Deployable SARCs are Soldiers assigned at brigade/unit of action and higher levels of command that will assume the duties of the SARC during deployments.
- (20) Ensure that data on sexual assault incidents is received from the responding agencies (that is, SJA, healthcare providers, MP/CID) and reported in SADMS.
- (21) Collect, record, and maintain data and statistics as directed by the Director, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. Ensure that all sexual assault information (for example, program information, disposition status of cases) is reported to the Director, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.

(22) Maintain case file for 5 years.

(23) Track services provided to victims of sexual assault from initial report of sexual assault through disposition and resolution of the victim's health and Well-being.

(24) Evaluate the effectiveness of prevention programs and advocacy services (for example, how the response team functions, how the victim feels about the system response and treatment received, and risk factor identification).

(25) Serve as a permanent member on the installation SARB.

*q. Deployable SARCs.* Deployable SARCs are Soldiers appointed on orders assigned at brigade/unit of action and higher levels of command who are designated and trained to assume the duties of the SARC during deployments. The deployable SARC will be an NCO (SFC or higher), officer (MAJ/CW3 or higher), or civilian (GS-11 or above) and should be prepared to assume the executive agent role for coordinating sexual assault response at a level commensurate with the level of command to which they are assigned (that is, brigade/unit of action through theater of operation). The deployable SARC will —

(1) Ensure overall management of sexual assault awareness, prevention, training, and victim advocacy.

(2) Serve as the designated program manager of victim support services who coordinates and oversees implementation and execution of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.

(3) Be trained by the installation SARC prior to assuming duty. Brigade or higher SARC must maintain a liaison with the installation SARC in garrison so that they understand the installation's process and procedure for providing services.

(4) Advise the victim on their options for restricted and unrestricted reporting. Ensure victim acknowledges in writing his/her preference for restricted or unrestricted reporting. If the victim chooses the restricted reporting option, the victim must acknowledge in writing that they understand restricted reporting may limit the ability of the Army to prosecute the assailant and an understanding of why Army policy favors unrestricted reporting.

(a) If the victim chooses the restricted reported option, ensure the victim is taken to a healthcare provider in lieu of reporting the incident to law enforcement or chain of command.

(b) If the victim chooses the unrestricted reporting option, SARC will immediately notify law enforcement and the healthcare provider.

(c) For the purposes of public safety and command responsibility, the SARC will report information concerning sexual assault incidents, without information that could reasonably lead to personal identification of the victim, to the senior mission commander within 24 hours of the incident.

(5) Assign a UVA to assist the victim immediately upon notification of the incident.

(6) Oversee Unit Victim Advocates in the performance of their UVA duties.

(7) Ensure victims of sexual assault receive guidance and emotional support during administrative, medical, investigative, and legal procedures, and that victims understand the processes involved.

(8) Maintain liaison with the Provost Marshal/CID, medical and legal services, and commanders to facilitate immediate response and accurate reporting of sexual assault incidents.

(9) Ensure all unrestricted reported incidents of sexual assault are reported to the first LTC in the chain of command, CID, MPs and the installation Provost Marshal within 24 hours of receipt.

(10) Ensure all sexual assault information (for example, program information, case disposition status) is reported to the theater of operations senior mission commander or designated representative.

(11) Conduct senior leader training to increase awareness of sexual assault issues and high-risk behavior.

(12) Track and maintain a roster of what subordinate units require UVAs and deployable SARCs, status of their training, and rotation dates (that is, PCS and ETS).

(13) Publish and maintain an on-call roster of trained UVAs available to assist victims of sexual assault.

(14) Ensure that data on sexual assault incidents is received from the responding agencies (that is, SJA, healthcare providers, MP/CID, and UVAs) and reported in SADMS.

(15) Turn over case files to installation SARC upon redeployment.

(16) Track services provided to victims of sexual assault from initial report of sexual assault through disposition and resolution of the victim's health and Well-being.



(17) Maintain case management information on incidents of sexual assault and ensure a smooth transition, with the installation SARC, of all cases not completed prior to redeployment.

(18) Train UVAs in a deployed environment.

(19) Serve as a permanent member on the SARB.

*r. Installation victim advocates.* The installation victim advocates (IVAs) are DA civilian or contract employees trained to provide advocacy services to victims of sexual assault. The IVA reports directly to the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) for sexual assault cases. At locations where the Family Advocacy Program Manager (FAPM) performs SARC duties, the IVA will report directly to the FAPM. The IVA will —

(1) Establish contact with each victim who alleges that an act of sexual assault occurred, if the victim is receptive to such contact.

(2) Advise the victim on their options for restricted and unrestricted reporting when assigned a sexual assault case by the SARC; ensure victim acknowledges in writing his/her preference for restricted or unrestricted reporting. (If the victim chooses the restricted reporting option, the victim must acknowledge in writing that they understand restricted reporting may limit the ability of the Army to prosecute the assailant and an understanding of why Army policy favors unrestricted reporting.)

(a) If the victim chooses the restricted reporting option, the IVA will ensure the victim is taken to a healthcare provider in lieu of reporting the incident to law enforcement or command.

(b) If the victim chooses the unrestricted reporting option, the IVA will immediately notify law enforcement and the healthcare provider.

(c) For the purposes of public safety and command responsibility, the IVA will provide information to the SARC, who will in turn report the sexual assault, without information that could reasonably lead to personal identification of the victim, to the installation commander within 24 hours of the incident.

(3) Be knowledgeable about services available to sexual assault victims on the installation as well as in the surrounding community. The IVA will maintain contact with agencies that provide such services, being knowledgeable of the location, telephone number, confidentiality policies and procedures for accessing service at these agencies.

(4) Provide crisis intervention, referral, and ongoing emotional support to the sexual assault victims. Services will be non-clinical in nature. The victim has the

right to independently determine whether to accept the offer of IVA services. The IVA must be sensitive to the needs of each victim and tailor services to meet those needs.

(5) Provide initial information to victims on their rights, to include the right to refuse services and explain the scope and limitations of IVAs role as an advocate.

(6) Accompany the victim during investigative interviews and medical examinations, unless the victim chooses not to use the IVAs services. The IVA will not make decisions for the victim, speak for the victim or interfere with the legitimate operations of medical, investigative and judicial processes.

(7) Coordinate activities with the SARC and as needed, with the Unit Victim Advocate, on a need-to-know basis, to ensure the best services are provided to victims and to avoid duplication of services.

(8) Provide information on sexual assault issues and victims status to the SARC at an interval determined by the SARC or more frequently if the situation warrants.

(9) Provide on-call services after normal duty hours to victims of sexual assault as needed. The SARC must be fully informed within 2 hours of the start of the next day of all activities that occurred during the on-call duty period.

(10) Provide education and training on the subject of sexual assault to Unit Victim Advocates and other Soldiers as required.

(11) Complete required reports on incidents of sexual assault, to include referrals to victim services. Provide sexual assault reports to the SARC for submission into SADMS.

(12) Safeguard documents in their possession and all information pertaining to victims of sexual assault always being mindful of the victims' right to confidentiality.

(13) Attend ongoing training as required or recommended by the SARC.

(14) Assist the UVA on performance of their duties as directed by the SARC.

s. *Unit victim advocates*. The unit victim advocate (UVA) is one of two Soldiers/civilians who is appointed on orders by each battalion-level commander and trained to perform collateral duties in support of victims of sexual assault, particularly in deployed environments. UVAs are supervised in the performance of their duties by the SARC. The UVA will be an NCO (SSG or higher), officer (1LT/CW2 or higher), or civilian (GS-9 or higher). UVAs will —

(1) When assigned by the SARC, provide crisis intervention, referral, and ongoing non-clinical support to the sexual assault victim. In the case of multiple victims, each victim should have a victim advocate (IVA or UVA). The victim alone will decide whether to accept the offer of victim advocacy services.

(2) Report to and coordinate directly with the SARC or designated IVA when assigned to assist a victim of sexual assault.

(3) Meet standards for selection and attend annual and ongoing training.

(4) Inform victims of their options for restricted and unrestricted reporting, and explain the scope and limitations of the UVA's role as an advocate. If the victim chooses the restricted reporting option, the victim must acknowledge in writing that they understand restricted reporting may limit the ability of the Army to prosecute the assailant and an understanding of why Army policy favors unrestricted reporting.

(a) If the victim chooses the restricted reporting option, ensure the victim is taken to a healthcare provider in lieu of reporting the incident to law enforcement or chain of command.

(b) If the victim chooses the unrestricted reporting option, UVA will immediately notify law enforcement and the healthcare provider.

(c) For the purposes of public safety and command responsibility, the UVA will provide information to the SARC/deployable SARC who will in turn report the sexual assault, without information that could reasonably lead to personal identification of the victim, to the installation commander/senior mission commander within 24 hours of the incident.

(5) Inform victims of the options to use service providers (for example, medical, legal, and chaplain) and resources available to victims.

(6) Provide support to the victim throughout the medical, investigative, and judicial process; however, a victim may opt to seek assistance without the presence or assistance of the UVA. The UVA will exercise sensitivity with regard to the victim at all times, but will not counsel the victim. The UVA will accompany the victim, at the victim's request, during investigative interviews and medical examinations. The UVA's mission is to support, assist and guide the victim through the process. The UVA is not to make decisions for the victim, speak for the victim, or interfere with the legitimate operations of medical, investigative, and judicial processes.

(7) Safeguard documents in their possession pertaining to sexual assault incidents and protect information that is case related.

(8) Complete a report on sexual assault as prescribed by the SARC.

(9) UVAs assigned to CID elements will not be detailed to perform victim advocate support outside of CID units.

(10) UVAs assigned to military police units and Department of Defense police assigned to the installation provost marshals office will not be detailed to perform victim advocate support outside of military police units.

## **8-6. Deployable SARC and UVA selection criteria**

Because of the sensitivity and complexity of working with sexual assault victims, the deployable SARC and UVA must be carefully selected. These Soldiers are likely to become involved in highly charged, emotionally stressful situations in assisting victims of sexual assault. As a result, all candidates must be properly screened and complete training in responding appropriately to victims of sexual assault. Deployable SARCs and UVAs will be selected in accordance with the following requirements —

*a.* Be recommended by the chain of command. The first LTC or battalion level equivalent or higher commander will approve the recommendation and sign the appointment orders.

*b.* Be deployable.

*c.* Be able to respond to a sexual assault incident at anytime when on call.

*d.* Have outstanding duty performance, as evidenced by a review of the individual's evaluation reports.

*e.* Demonstrate stability in personal affairs. Soldier will not have a history of domestic violence or severe personal problems, including significant indebtedness, excessive use of alcohol, or any use of illegal drugs.

*f.* Be required to obtain a waiver from HQDA in instances where individuals have withdrawn from the Human Reliability or Personal Reliability Program during the 2 years preceding the nomination.

*g.* Must not have been punished under the provisions of the [UCMJ](#) during the 5 years preceding the nomination.

*h.* Must be deployable with a minimum of 1 year retainability in the unit (for short tour areas, UVA must have a minimum of 6 months retainability in the unit). This requirement is non-waiverable.

- i.* The deployable SARC will be an NCO (SFC or higher), officer (MAJ/CW3 or higher), or civilian (GS-11 or higher).
- j.* The UVA will be an NCO (SSG or higher), officer (1LT/CW2 or higher), or civilian (GS-9 or higher).
- k.* Must be appointed on orders to the collateral duty of UVA\deployable SARC.
- l.* Must be available to attend the SARB as required.
- m.* Must complete continuing education requirements on an annual basis. Following selection, UVAs/deployable SARCs must successfully complete required training as a UVA/deployable SARC prior to assuming responsibility within the unit.

## 8-7. Training

The objective of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response training is to eliminate incidents of sexual assault through a comprehensive program that focuses on awareness and prevention, education, victim advocacy, reporting, response, and follow up. There are four categories of training for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. This includes professional military education (PME) training, unit level training, predeployment training, and responder training.

*a. Professional military education.* PME training is progressive and sequential and includes the following areas:

- (1) Initial entry training.
- (2) Pre-commissioning/basic officer leadership instruction-I (BOLC I) to include ROTC and Junior ROTC.
- (3) BOLC II, Warrant Officer Basic Course, Primary Leadership Development Course.
- (4) Captain's Career Course (CCC), Warrant Officer Advanced Course (WOAC), and Basic Non-commissioned Officer Course (BNCOC).
- (5) General officer training, Army War College (AWC), Pre-command Course (PCC), Warrant Officer Senior Course (WOSC), Sergeants Major Course (SMC), and First Sergeant Course (1SG).
- (6) Drill sergeant and recruiter training.

*b. Unit level training.* All Soldiers will attend and participate in unit level Sexual Assault Prevention and Response training annually. Training will be scenario

based, using real life situations to demonstrate the entire cycle of reporting, response, and accountability procedures. Training should be inclusive of audience and group participation.

(1) The commander will incorporate sexual assault prevention training into the overall unit training plan. Commanders should annotate sexual assault prevention training on the unit training schedule. The training will be based on Army values to promote respect and dignity and to reinforce the Army's commitment to the Warrior Ethos. The chain of command and other leaders (commander, command sergeant major, sergeant major, first sergeant, civilian supervisors, and others) will be present and participate in unit sexual assault sessions.

(2) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program training is not an extension of sexual harassment training. Trainers should clarify the differences between harassment and assault and identify those dynamics that are unique to sexual assault.

(3) Persons conducting training must use formal training packages on the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. Critical points to stress during unit training include —

(a) The Army's policy on sexual assault.

(b) Definitions and examples of sexual assault (use definitions in [para 8-4](#) of this document)

(c) Resources to assist victims of sexual assault.

(d) Sexual assault prevention and the appropriate responses.

(e) Chain of command responsibilities for enforcing the Army's policy on sexual assault.

(f) Risk factors and issues in the unit setting including deployed environments.

(g) Timely reporting of sexual assault.

(h) Privileged and confidential communications (restricted and unrestricted reporting).

(i) Victim rights.

(j) Potential first responder points of contact to initiate victim assistance include reporting a sexual assault incident to the following (asterisk indicates agencies with whom victims can initiate a restricted report).

- (1) Medical services.\*
- (2) Law enforcement.
- (3) Chaplains.\*
- (4) Chain of command.
- (5) Legal services.
- (6) Family Advocacy Program.
- (7) EO advisor/program manager.
- (8) Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC).\*
- (9) Installation or unit victim advocate.\*

c. *Predeployment training.* Predeployment training will incorporate information on sexual assault prevention and response. As part of predeployment training, Soldiers will be presented with information to increase awareness of the customs of the host country and any coalition partners, in an effort to help prevent further sexual assaults outside of CONUS. This presentation will —

- (1) Ensure that Soldiers who deploy to locations outside the United States are cognizant of sexual assault issues, as well as DOD and specific Army policies about sexual assault prevention, prosecution of offenders, and the care of victims. This training will include risk reduction factors that are tailored to the specific deployment locations.
- (2) Focus on the specific foreign countries or areas anticipated for deployment. It will include customs, mores and religious practices, and a brief history of the foreign countries or areas. The cultural customs and mores of coalition partners will also be addressed.
- (3) Address procedures for reporting a sexual assault to ensure that service members are aware of the full range of options available and have knowledge of location and contact information for response agencies in the deployed theater.
- (4) Identify support systems that will be available during the deployment, to include chain of command, UVAs, deployable SARCs, healthcare providers, CID/MP, SJA, and chaplains.

d. *Post-deployment training.* Commanders will ensure service members receive sexual assault prevention and response unit refresher training during reintegration activities.

e. *Responder training.* Primary responders to sexual assault incidents will receive the same baseline training throughout the DOD, to ensure that any Service member who is assaulted will receive the same level of response regardless of Service component. Training should emphasize coordinating victim support services is a team effort and to be effective all the team members must be allowed to do their job and must understand the role of the others on the team. Each responsible first responder agency listed below will implement DOD's baseline training standards (see [appendix I](#) for minimum baseline training standards):

- (1) Healthcare (responsible agency MEDCOM).
- (2) Law enforcement and criminal investigators (responsible agency TRADOC).
- (3) Judge advocate general (JAG) officers (responsible agency OTJAG).
- (4) Chaplains (responsible agency OCCH).
- (5) SARCs (responsible agency ACSIM/CFSC).
- (6) Installation and unit victim advocates (responsible agency ACSIM/CFSC).

## **Appendix F**

# **The Sexual Assault Review Board**

### **F-1. Purpose**

This appendix prescribes mission, responsibilities, procedures and policies pertaining to installation level sexual assault review boards (SARB) at garrison installations and deployed environments. In a deployed environment, the SARB will be convened at brigade or higher level as appropriate and follow the same format as the installation SARB.

### **F-2. Mission**

The SARB provides executive oversight, procedural guidance and feedback concerning the installation's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program. This board reviews the installations prevention program and the response to any sexual assault incidents occurring at the installation. This includes reviewing cases and procedures to improve processes, system accountability and victim access to quality services.



### **F-3. Sexual assault review board composition**

a. The installation commander (senior mission commander, regional readiness commander, or state joint forces headquarters level commander) is responsible for the SARB and will convene this multi-disciplinary board on a monthly basis. The installation's sexual assault response coordinator (SARC) is a required member of this board.

b. The SARB will consist of the following military or civilian professionals:

(1) SARC.

(2) Victim advocate (as appropriate when their case is being discussed and when deemed necessary by the installation commander).

(3) Army Criminal Investigation Command (or other Service military criminal investigative organization, if required).

(4) Staff judge advocate or representative.

(5) Provost marshal or representative, law enforcement (military or civilian police services).

(6) Chaplain or representative.

(7) Sexual assault clinical provider or sexual assault care coordinator.

(8) Chief, Behavioral Health.

(9) Other members may be appointed by nature of their responsibilities as they pertain to sexual assault (for example, victim witness liaisons, Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) representative).

### **F-4. Responsibilities**

a. The installation commander or designated representative will chair the SARB and will —

(1) Convene SARB meetings at least monthly to review sexual assault cases.

(2) Provide SARB findings through the appropriate command channels noting deficiencies in the installation processes and procedures for preventing or responding to sexual assault.

(3) Implement process improvements to ensure system accountability and an effective victim services program.

(4) Ensure that the installation's multi-disciplinary sexual assault prevention and response service providers are receiving appropriate training and have the necessary resources to do the job.

(5) Facilitate monthly victim updates.

(6) Maintain the integrity of confidential cases (that is, do not discuss any identifying information rather use case numbers or other non-identifying data).

*b.* The SARB members will —

(1) Perform required functional tasks as designated by the appropriate regulations and as directed by the installation commander.

(2) Conduct ongoing reviews of current procedures for each alleged sexual assault case for compliance with regulations, local policies and in keeping with the accepted high standards of victim care.

(3) Meet at least monthly to review the handling and disposition of all alleged sexual assault cases. Provide recommendations to the SARB on ways to improve the processing of sexual assault cases.

(4) Participate in training as required. Determine sexual assault prevention and response training needs of your agency by monitoring each alleged sexual assault incident. Identify training requirements to the SARB.

(5) Conduct ongoing reviews of memoranda of agreement with other Services and civilian agencies regarding sexual assault prevention and response support. Provide updates to the SARB and recommendations for improvements as necessary.

## **Appendix G**

# **Army Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Sexual Assault Victim Assistance Actions**

### **G-1. Responsibility for actions after a report of sexual assault**

Although the commander has significant leadership responsibility for actions after a report of sexual assault, not necessarily all of the actions listed in [paragraph G-2](#) will be taken by the commander.

## **G-2. Actions to be taken in the event of receiving a report of sexual assault**

The actions in the following list are to be taken in the event of receiving a report of sexual assault.

- a.* Ensure the physical safety of the victim-determine if the alleged assailant is still nearby and if the victim needs protection.
- b.* Advise the victim of the need to preserve evidence (for example, by not bathing, showering, washing garments).
- c.* Encourage the victim to report the incident and get a medical examination immediately (even if the incident occurred prior to the past 72 hours).
- d.* Make appropriate administrative and logistical coordination for movement of victim to receive care. (Involve the minimum number of personnel possible and only on a need-to-know basis).
- e.* Ask if the victim needs a support person (for example, a personal friend, victim advocate, chaplain) to immediately join the victim.
- f.* Notify the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC).
- g.* Notify the Chaplain if the victim requests pastoral counseling or assistance.
- h.* Notify the Criminal Investigation Command, military police, installation provost marshal (per AR 195-1, [paragraph 6](#)), and commanders in the chain of command (as appropriate) within 24 hours (as soon as the victim's safety is established and victim's medical treatment procedures are in motion) and —
  - (1) Limit the details regarding the incident to only those personnel who have a legitimate need to know.
  - (2) Take action to safeguard the victim from any formal or informal investigative interviews or inquiries, except by those personnel who may have a "need to know", including but not limited to, the Criminal Investigation Command investigator(s) and the trial counsel.
  - (3) Collect only the necessary information (for example, victim's identity, location and time of the incident, name and/or description of offender(s)). Do not ask detailed questions and/or pressure the victim for responses.
- i.* Ensure the victim is made aware of, and encouraged to exercise, their options during each phase of the medical, investigative, and legal processes.

j. Ensure the CID notifies victims and witnesses of their rights through a completed Victims and Witnesses of Crime form, [DD Form 2701](#). (Reference [AR 27-10](#)).

k. Inform the victim of the resources in theater that are available through the Victim and Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) (AR 27-10). Also, inform the victim of resources accessible from anywhere in the world (that is, Military One Source (from U.S.: 1-800-464-8107; International: 800-464-81077; International collect: 484-530-5889, 24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week)).

l. Provide emotional support to the victim, including —

(1) Throughout the investigation, consult with the victim and, to the extent practicable, accommodate the victim's wishes, as long as a full and complete investigation is not compromised.

(2) Listen/engage in quiet support of the victim, as needed. Be available in the weeks and months following the sexual assault, and ensure the victim that she/he can rely on the commander's support.

(3) Emphasize to the victim the availability of additional avenues of support; refer to available counseling groups and other victim services.

(4) Confer with the commander's legal representative and/or servicing SJA office to consider legal options, responsibilities (for example, pretrial restraint, military protective order), and appropriate disposition of the alleged offense.

(5) If the subject is a foreign national or from a coalition force, confer with SJA on responsibilities, options, and victims rights (in theater).

(6) Determine the best courses of action for separating the victim and the subject during the investigation.

(a) Determine whether the victim desires to be transferred to another unit.

(b) Determine if the suspect needs/desires to be transferred to another unit.

(c) Consider whether a Military Protection Order (MPO) ( [DD Form 2873](#) ), referred to as "no contact order," is appropriate.

(d) Coordinate with sexual assault response agencies and the chain of command (involve as few people as possible and only on a need to know basis, protecting the victim's privacy) to determine if the victim's condition warrants redeployment or reassignment until there is a final legal disposition of the sexual assault case and/or the victim is no longer in danger.

(e) To the extent practicable, preferential consideration related to the reassignment should be based on the victim's desires.

*m.* Flag (suspend favorable personnel actions) any Soldier under charges, restraint, or investigation for sexual assault in accordance with [AR 600-8-2](#) (Suspension of Favorable Actions), and suspend the Soldier's security clearance in accordance with [AR 380-67](#), The Department of the Army Personnel Security Program.

*n.* Avoid automatic suspension or revocation of the victim's security and/or personnel reliability program clearance, when possible, as the victim can be treated for their related trauma. Consider the negative impact that suspension of a victim's security clearance has on both the victim's sensitivity and the service climate for reporting. Commanders should consider making this decision in consultation with a credentialed behavioral health professional.

*o.* Determine how to best dispose of the victim's collateral misconduct. Absent overriding considerations, commanders should consider exercising their authority in appropriate cases to defer disciplinary actions for the victim's misconduct until after the final disposition of the sexual assault case.

*p.* Update the battalion or higher-level commander on the status of the victim and subject(s) within 14 calendar days, and on a monthly basis thereafter, until the case is officially closed. If the victim or subject is transferred or redeployed prior to the case closing, coordinate with investigative and SJA personnel before ceasing monthly updates on parties involved.

*q.* Update the victim on a monthly basis on the sexual assault investigation until its final disposition. Furthermore, initiate follow-up with the victim within 45 days after disposition of the case.

*r.* Consult with the servicing legal office, criminal investigative organization, and notify the assigned victim advocate prior to taking any administrative action affecting the victim.

*s.* Ensure unit personnel are abreast of risk factors associated with sexual assault, especially those risk factors unique to the deployed environment.

## **Appendix H**

# **Confidentiality/Restricted Reporting**

### **H-1. Purpose**

This appendix establishes the Army's guidelines for restricted and unrestricted reporting by victims of sexual assault.

## **H-2. Mission**

The Army is committed to ensuring victims of sexual assault are protected, treated with dignity and respect, and provided support, advocacy and care. Army policy strongly supports effective command awareness and prevention programs, and law enforcement and criminal justice activities that will maximize accountability and prosecution of sexual assault perpetrators. To achieve these dual objectives, the Army prefers complete reporting of sexual assaults to activate both victims' services and accountability actions. However, recognizing that a mandate of complete reporting may represent a barrier for victims to access services when the victim desires no command or law enforcement involvement, there is a need to provide an option for confidential reporting.

## **H-3. Commander's responsibility**

Assuring privacy and providing a confidential disclosure option for sexual assault victims is critical to discharging our commitment. Sexual assault is the most under reported violent crime in our society and in the military. Although the victim's decision to report is a crucial step following a sexual assault, reporting is often precluded by the victim's desire for no one to know what happened. Commanders have a responsibility to ensure community safety and due process of law, but they must also recognize the importance of protecting the privacy of victims under their command. Subject matter experts agree that a system that promotes privacy/confidentiality can have a positive impact in bringing victims forward to provide information about being assaulted.

## **H-4. Confidential reporting**

Confidentiality or confidential reporting allows a uniformed service member to report a sexual assault to specified individuals. Confidential reporting consists of two components: restricted and unrestricted reporting.

*a. **Restricted reporting.*** A Soldier who is sexually assaulted and desires medical care, counseling and victim advocacy, without initiating the investigative process should use the restrictive reporting option. Restricted reporting allows a sexual assault victim to confidentially disclose the details of his/her assault to specifically identified individuals and receive medical treatment and counseling, without triggering the official investigative process. Restricted reporting is intended to give victims additional time and increased control over the release and management of their personal information, and to empower them to seek relevant information and support to make more informed decisions about participating in the criminal investigation. A victim who receives appropriate care and treatment, and is provided an opportunity to make an informed decision

about a criminal investigation is more likely to develop increased trust that his/her needs are of primary concern to the command and may eventually decide to pursue an investigation. Even if the victim chooses not to pursue an official investigation, this additional reporting avenue gives commanders a clearer picture of the sexual violence within their command, and enhances a commander's ability to provide an environment that is safe and contributes to the Well-being and mission-readiness of all of its members. Restricted reporting procedures follow:

(1) Soldiers who are sexually assaulted and desire restricted reporting under this policy should report the assault to the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC), a victim advocate, or a healthcare provider.

(2) Consistent with current policy, Soldiers may also report the assault to a chaplain. This policy on restricted reporting is in addition to the current protections afforded privileged communications with a chaplain, and does not alter or affect those protections.

(3) Upon notification of a reported sexual assault, the SARC will immediately assign an installation victim advocate or unit victim advocate.

(4) The assigned victim advocate will provide the victim accurate information on the process to include the process of restricted vice unrestricted reporting.

(5) The SARC or victim advocate will ensure the victim acknowledges in writing his or her understanding that restricted reporting may limit the ability of the Government to prosecute the assailant, restrict the Army's ability to provide adequate measures to limit contact between the victim and the assailant, and an understanding of the reasons Army policy favors unrestricted reporting.

(6) Healthcare providers will, with the consent of the victim, initiate the appropriate care and treatment, and report the sexual assault to the SARC in lieu of reporting the assault to law enforcement or the chain of command. Additionally, at the victim's discretion/request, the healthcare provider, if appropriately trained and supervised, will conduct a forensic medical examination, which may include the collection of evidence. Disposition instructions for such evidence are provided in [appendix J](#).

(7) If a Department of Defense healthcare provider is not available, the victim will be appropriately referred to a civilian provider for the forensic examination, if the victim requests such a forensic examination.

*b. Unrestricted reporting.* A Soldier who is sexually assaulted and desires medical treatment, counseling and an official investigation of his/her allegation should use current reporting channels, for example, chain of command, law enforcement or report the incident to the SARC. Upon notification of a reported



sexual assault, the SARC will immediately assign a Victim Advocate. Healthcare providers will, with the consent of the victim, initiate the appropriate care and treatment, and report the sexual assault to law enforcement or the chain of command. Additionally, at the victim's discretion/request, the healthcare provider will conduct a forensic medical examination, which may include the collection of evidence. Details regarding the incident will be limited to only those personnel who have a legitimate need to know.

#### **H-5. Confidential communication**

- a. Regardless of whether the Soldier elects restricted or unrestricted reporting, confidentiality of medical information will be maintained in accordance with current guidelines on the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).
- b. In cases where a victim elects restricted reporting, the SARC, assigned Victim Advocate (whether uniformed or civilian), and healthcare providers may not disclose covered communications to law enforcement or command authorities, either within or outside the DOD, except as provided in the exceptions below.
- c. Covered communications are oral, written, or electronic communications of personally identifiable information made by a victim to the SARC, assigned victim advocate or to a healthcare provider related to their sexual assault.
- d. For purposes of public safety and command responsibility, the SARC is responsible for reporting information concerning sexual assault incidents, without information that could reasonably lead to personal identification of the victim, to installation command officials within 24 hours of the incident.
- e. In the event that information about a sexual assault is disclosed to the commander from a source independent of the restricted reporting avenues, or to law enforcement from other sources, the commander will report the matter to law enforcement and law enforcement remains authorized to initiate its own independent investigation of the matter presented. Additionally, a victim's disclosure of his/her sexual assault to persons outside the protective sphere of the persons covered by this policy may result in an investigation of the allegations.
- f. This policy does not create any actionable rights for the alleged offender or the victim, nor constitute a grant of immunity for any actionable conduct by the offender or the victim. Covered communications that have been disclosed may be used in disciplinary proceedings against the offender or the victim, even if such communications were improperly disclosed.
- g. Improper disclosure of covered communications, improper release of medical information, and other violations of this policy are prohibited and may result in



discipline under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, loss of credentials, or other adverse personnel or administrative actions

## **H-6. Exceptions to confidentiality**

a. In cases in which victims elect restricted reporting, the prohibition on disclosing covered communications is waived to the following persons or entities when disclosure would be for the following reasons:

(1) Command officials or law enforcement when disclosure is authorized by the victim in writing.

(2) Command officials or law enforcement when disclosure is necessary to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the health or safety of victim or another.

(3) Disability retirement boards and officials when disclosure by a healthcare provider is required for fitness for duty for disability retirement determinations, limited to only that information that is necessary to process disability retirement determination.

(4) SARC, victim advocates, or healthcare provider when disclosure is required for the supervision of direct victim services.

(5) Military or civilian courts of competent jurisdiction when disclosure is ordered by or is required by Federal or state statute. SARC, victim advocates, and healthcare providers will consult with the servicing legal office in the same manner as other recipients of privileged information to determine if the criteria apply and they have a duty to obey. Until those determinations are made, only non-identifying information should be disclosed.

b. Healthcare providers may convey to the command any possible adverse duty impact related to the victim's medical condition and prognosis in accordance with [DOD 6025.18-R](#), Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act. Such circumstances however, do not otherwise warrant an exception to policy, and therefore the specific details of the sexual assault will still be treated as covered communication and may not be disclosed.

## **H-7. Covered communication**

a. Improper disclosure of covered communications, improper release of medical information, and other violations of this policy are prohibited and may result in discipline under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, loss of credentials, or other adverse personnel or administrative actions.

*b.* In the event that information about a sexual assault is disclosed to the commander from a source independent of the restricted reporting avenues, or to law enforcement from other sources, the commander may report the matter to law enforcement and law enforcement remains authorized to initiate its own independent investigation of the matter presented. Additionally, a victim's disclosure of his/her sexual assault to persons outside the protective sphere of the persons covered by this policy may result in an investigation of the allegations.

*c.* This policy does not create any actionable rights for the alleged offender or the victim, nor constitute a grant of immunity for any actionable conduct by the offender or the victim. Covered communications that have been disclosed may be used in disciplinary proceedings against the offender or the victim, even if such communications were improperly disclosed.

*d.* The Army recognizes the potential impact of restricted reporting on investigations and the commander's ability to hold perpetrators accountable, and this policy decision represents the judgment that such risks have been carefully considered but were outweighed by the overall interest in providing sexual assault victims this form of support. This policy supersedes all regulatory and policy guidance within the Department of Army not expressly mandated by law that is inconsistent with its provisions, or would preclude execution.

## **Appendix I**

# **Essential Training Tasks for a Sexual Assault Response Capability**

### **I-1. Purpose**

This appendix establishes mandatory baseline training standards for sexual assault response groups. These Department of Defense (DOD) standards will ensure that any Service member who is assaulted will receive the same level of response regardless of his or her particular Military Service. Responder groups are composed of personnel in the following disciplines or positions:

- a.* Sexual assault response coordinators (SARC),
- b.* Victim advocates (VA).
- c.* Healthcare.
- d.* Law enforcement and criminal Investigators.

e. Judge advocates.

f. Chaplains.

## **I-2. Mission**

Effective with this regulation, the following essential training tasks are mandatory for each respective response group. Commanders, responsible for these response groups, are required to ensure the training curricula incorporate these essential training tasks, including the frequency and content of periodic refresher training. Compliance with and achievement of the mandated essential training tasks will be made the subject of command inspections.

## **I-3. Essential training tasks**

The essential training tasks for sexual assault response groups are listed below. These are the minimum baseline training tasks and can be added to as required.

a. *Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC)*. The Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) is expected to be the center of gravity for the sexual assault response capability for a given command. The SARC reports to a installation commander when an assault occurs and has direct supervision and management of sexual assault victim advocates when in the performance of their duties as a victim advocate. All SARC will receive initial and periodic refresher training on the following essential tasks:

(1) Victim advocate training.

(2) Roles and responsibilities-command relationship.

(3) Victim advocate screening.

(a) Recent victims.

(b) Offenders.

(c) Personal biases.

(4) Case management skills.

(5) Management skills.

(a) Required reports.

(b) Proper documentation.

(c) Restricted reporting.

(d) Unrestricted reporting.

(e) Training.

(1) Victim advocates.

(2) Installation personnel (civilian and military).

*b. Victim advocates (VA).* All victim advocates will receive initial and periodic refresher training on the following essential tasks:

(1) Sexual assault response policies.

(a) Department of Defense (DOD).

(b) Army.

(c) Other Services.

(d) Confidentiality policy rules and limitations.

(2) Critical advocacy skills.

(a) Basic interpersonal and assessment skills.

(1) Appropriate relationship/rapport building, supporting the victim, listening, communication.

(2) Sensitivity training to prevent re-victimization.

(b) Crisis intervention.

(c) Roles and limitations.

(1) Command relationship.

(2) Victim advocate's rights and responsibilities.

(3) Reporting to the SARC.

(4) Recognizing personal biases/issues.

(d) Local protocols and procedures.

(1) Resources.

(2) Referrals.

(3) Military and civilian.

(e) Documentation.

(1) Requirements.

(2) Tracking and monitoring.

(f) Record keeping rules for protected disclosures.

(g) Ethics.

(h) Individual vs. system advocacy (collaboration/knowledge of resources/referrals).

(3) Knowledge of the military (that is, command, mission, programs, all installations VA programs, and military justice and adverse administrative actions).

(4) Overview of criminal investigative process and military judicial and evidentiary requirements.

(5) Victimology.

(a) Types of assault.

(b) Health consequences.

(1) Mental/behavioral health.

(2) Physical health.

(c) Myths and facts.

(d) Secondary victimization.

(e) Cultural/religious differences.

(f) Types of sexual offenders.

(6) Victim rights and the role of the victim in accountability actions (limitations on accountability actions created by restricted reports).

(7) Health care management of sexual assault.

(a) Medical resources/treatment options.

(1) Medical exam.

(2) Forensic exam.

(3) Mental health and counseling.

(b) Testing

(1) Pregnancy.

(2) STDs, HIV.

(8) Safety planning.

(a) Retaliation toward victim (by command, peers, or offender). Also includes avenues for redress if victim has been subjected to retaliation or intimidation for making an unrestricted report.

(b) Intimidation.

(c) Separation of victim and offender.

(d) Military protective orders.

c. *Healthcare providers*. There are two distinct training categories for healthcare providers.

(1) Healthcare personnel. All healthcare personnel will, at a minimum, receive initial and refresher training on the following essential tasks:

(a) Sexual assault response policies.

(1) Department of Defense.

(2) Army.

(3) Other Services.

(4) Confidentiality policy rules and limitations.

(b) Victim advocacy resources.

(c) Medical treatment resources.

(d) Overview of the sexual assault examination process.

(2) Healthcare providers performing sexual assault forensic examinations. The use of healthcare providers as sexual assault examiners will adhere to the U.S. Department of Justice's National Protocol for Medical Sexual Assault Examination. In addition to the training outlined above for all healthcare personnel, healthcare providers performing sexual assault forensic examinations will, at a minimum, receive initial and periodic refresher training on the following essential tasks:

(a) Sexual assault victim interview.

(b) Sexual assault examination process.

(1) Sexual assault evidence collection kit.

(2) Chain of custody.

(3) Documentation.

(c) Emergency contraception/HIV/STD treatment.

(d) Trauma.

(1) Types of injury(s).

(2) Photography of injuries.

(3) Behavioral health and counseling needs.

(4) Consulting/referral process.

(5) Appropriate healthcare follow-up.

(e) Medical record management.

(f) Guidelines for reporting sexual assaults.

(g) Legal processes and expert witness testimony.

d. *Law enforcement.* All Army law enforcement professionals will receive initial and periodic refresher training on the following essential tasks:

(1) Sexual assault response policies.

(a) Department of Defense.

(b) Army.

(c) Other Services.

(d) Confidentiality policy rules and limitations.

(2) Responding to sexual assault.

(a) Notification to Command and SARC

(b) Working with victim advocates (VAs/SARC).

(3) Crime scene management.

(a) Securing crime scene.

(b) Identification and preservation of fragile evidence.

(c) Chain of custody.

(4) Preliminary interviews.

(a) Victim sensitivity.

(b) Transition to military criminal investigation organization (MCIO) services.

(5) Victimology.

(a) Victimization process.

(b) Potential traumatic responses.

(c) Trauma.

(d) Behavioral health concerns.

(e) Post traumatic stress disorder.

(f) Depression.

(g) Alcoholism.

(6) Understanding sex offenders.



e. *Criminal investigators*. All military and civilian criminal investigators assigned to the Criminal Investigation Command (CID) will receive initial and periodic refresher training on the following essential tasks:

(1) Sexual assault response policies.

(a) Department of Defense.

(b) Army.

(c) Other Services.

(d) DOD confidentiality policy rules and limitations.

(2) Victimology.

(a) Victimization process.

(b) Victim responses.

(c) Trauma.

(d) Post traumatic stress disorder.

(3) Understanding sex offenders.

(4) Crime scene management.

(a) Securing crime scene.

(b) Identification and collection of fragile evidence.

(c) Chain of custody.

(5) Interview techniques.

(a) Suspect.

(b) Victim.

(6) Investigating difficult cases.

(a) Impaired victims.

(1) Alcohol impairment.

(2) Drug facilitated sexual assaults.

(b) Multiple suspects.

(c) Domestic violence sexual assaults.

(7) Recantations and false information.

(a) Recantations-proper investigation of recantations.

(b) Factors influencing false reports.

(8) Working with victim advocates (VAs)/sexual assault response coordinators (SARCs).

(a) VA/SARC roles, responsibilities, and limitations.

(b) Victim services and support programs.

f. *Judge advocates (JA)*. There are two distinct training categories for judge advocates.

(1) Judge advocates. All judge advocates will receive training at initial military legal and periodic refresher training on the following essential tasks:

(a) DOD and Army sexual assault response policies: confidentiality policy rules and limitations.

(1) Use of "restricted" reports by command, investigative agencies, trial and defense counsel.

(2) Relationship of "restricted" reports to military rules of evidence (MREs).

(b) Victim rights.

(1) Familiarity with Victim/Witness Assistance Program (VWAP).

(2) VWAP challenges in the deployed environment.

(c) Victimology.

(1) Victimization process.

(2) Victim responses: trauma and post traumatic stress disorder.

(3) Understanding sex offenders.

(d) Recantations and false information.

(e) Deployment issues: remote location assistance and VWAP.

(2) Judge advocate trial counsel and military defense counsel. All trial and military defense counsel (that is, military judge advocate prosecutors at courts-martial) will receive initial and periodic refresher training, when required based on their position, on the following essential tasks:

(a) Sexual assault response policies.

(1) DOD.

(2) Service specific.

(3) DOD confidentiality policy rules and limitations.

(b) Evidence.

(1) Forensic and scientific-working knowledge of: Sexual Assault Examination Kit, basic forensic photography, and lab results.

(2) Rules of evidence-MRE 412, 413, and 615 and case law concerning the admission of expert testimony (scientific and nonscientific).

(c) Interviewing, trial preparation, and cross-examination skills.

(1) Victim.

(2) Lay witnesses.

(3) Expert witness.

(d) Sexual assault victim preparation for interviews, depositions and testimony.

g. *Chaplains*. All chaplains will receive initial and periodic refresher training on the following essential tasks:

(1) Sexual assault response policies.

(a) DOD

(b) Army prevention and response policy.

(c) Privileged communications and confidentiality policy rules and limitations.

- (2) Victimology.
  - (a) Types of assault.
  - (b) Health consequences.
    - (1) Mental/spiritual health.
    - (2) Physical health.
  - (c) Myths and facts.
  - (d) Secondary victimization.
  - (e) Cultural/religious differences.
- (3) Victim rights.
- (4) Trauma training with pastoral applications.
  - (a) Types of injury.
  - (b) Consulting/referral process.
- (5) Documentation.
- (6) Permissible reporting of information to command and others.

## **Appendix J**

# **Sexual Assault Forensic Exam, Collection, and Preservation of Evidence under Restricted Reporting**

### **J-1. Purpose**

Medical services offered to victims of sexual assault include the option to elect a sexual assault forensic examination (SAFE) in addition to the general medical care related to sexual assault response. The SAFE is an examination of a sexual assault victim by a health care provider (HCP), who, ideally, has specialized education and clinical experience in the collection of forensic evidence and treatment of these victims. The forensic component includes gathering information from the victim for the medical forensic history, an examination,

documentation of biological and physical findings, collection of evidence from the victim, and follow-up as needed to document additional evidence.

## **J-2. Process**

The process for collecting and preserving sexual assault evidence under the restricted reporting option is the same as takes place under the unrestricted reporting option, except that the restricted reporting option does not trigger the official investigative process and any evidence collected has to be documented in a way that ensures the confidentiality of a victim's identity.

## **J-3. Procedures**

Restricted reporting allows a victim of sexual assault who is a Soldier to disclose on a requested confidential basis, the details of his or her assault to specifically identified individuals and receive medical treatment and counseling; this may include a SAFE at the victim's request.

a. If requested by the victim, a SAFE will be conducted by the appropriate HCP. The SAFE exam is the victim's option as are other general medical services related to the sexual assault.

(1) Sexual assault reporting procedures require that the sexual assault response coordinator (SARC) be notified of all incidents of reported sexual assault. The SARC, in turn, will assign a victim advocate (VA) to assist the victim.

(2) If a victim initially seeks assistance at a medical facility, SARC notification must not delay the treatment of any medical conditions requiring immediate attention for the health of a victim.

(3) Once any emergent medical injuries have been treated, the SARC or VA will —

(a) Advise the victim of the reporting options available to them.

(b) Explain the benefits and limitations of each option, especially the impact of any state mandatory reporting laws on restricted reporting.

(c) Document the reporting option the victim selects using [DD Form 2910](#) (Victim Reporting Preference Statement) (VRPS).

(4) The SARC or VA will inform the victim about the availability of an optional SAFE. If a victim chooses to undergo a SAFE, and the HCP determines a SAFE is indicated by the facts of the case, the HCP at military facilities that possess a SAFE capability will conduct the examination.

b. Installation commanders, senior mission commanders, Joint Force Headquarters commanders, and geographically dispersed unit commanders who do not have a military treatment facility with SAFE capability will arrange transportation for the victim to and from a military facility or local off-base, non-military facility that has a SAFE capability. Commanders may also contract with a local sexual assault nurse examiner (SANE) or other HCPs who are trained and credentialed to perform a SAFE, and have them report to the MTF to conduct the examination.

(1) Whenever possible, military installations should have a formal MOU in place between military facilities and off-base, non-military facilities for the purpose of conducting a SAFE.

(2) Geographically dispersed units and Reserve Components will pursue through coordination or formal agreements a SAFE option for victims with supporting installation medical treatment facilities, civilian facilities, or local SANE who are trained and credentialed to perform a SAFE.

(3) The SARC or VA will ensure that the victim is aware of any local or state mandatory sexual assault reporting requirements that may limit the possibility of restricted reporting prior to proceeding with the SAFE at the off-base, non-military facility.

c. For restricted reporting cases, the SARC will generate an alphanumeric restricted report control number (RRCN), unique to each incident that will be used in lieu of personal-identifying information, to label and identify the potential evidence collected from a SAFE (for example, SAFE kit, accompanying documentation and personal effects, and clothing as appropriate). The following will also be done:

(1) Upon completion of the SAFE, the HCP will package, seal, and label the potential evidence container(s) with the RRCN and notify the supporting provost marshal (PM).

(2) The PM will be trained and capable of collecting and preserving evidence, to assume custody of the evidence, using established chain of custody procedures.

(3) Memoranda of agreement (MOA) and understanding (MOU) with off-base, non-military facilities should include instructions for the notification of a SARC regardless of whether a restricted or unrestricted report of sexual assault is involved, evidence receipt procedures, application of an RRCN, and disposition of evidence back to the supporting PM.

(4) The RRCN and general description of the potential evidence will be entered into a log to be maintained by the PM.

(5) Evidence will be stored for 1 year from the date of the victim's restricted report of the sexual assault.

(6) At least 30 days prior to the expiration of the 1-year storage period, the supporting PM will notify the appropriate SARC that the 1-year storage period is about to expire. Accordingly, the SARC will ensure notification to the victim.

(7) If the victim desires to recover any of their personal effects, the SARC will retrieve the items from the PM and return them to the victim.

(8) If the victim does not desire to change from a restricted report to an unrestricted report, and does not request the return of any personal effects or clothing maintained as part of the evidence prior to the expiration of the 1-year storage period, as outlined in [AR 195-5](#), the PM will destroy the evidence maintained under that victim's RRCN.

(9) The potential evidence will similarly be destroyed if, at the expiration of 1-year, a victim does not advise the SARC of their decision, or the SARC is unable to notify a victim because the victim's whereabouts are no longer known.

(10) If, prior to the 1-year period, a victim changes their reporting preference to the unrestricted reporting option, the SARC will notify the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (usually Army Criminal Investigation Command), who will then assume custody of the potential evidence maintained by the RRCN from the PM under established chain of custody procedures.

(11) Victims may request the retrieval of items of potential evidence at any time, through their supporting SARC. In that event, the SARC will be required to counsel the victim that the release of the items back to the victim could seriously impede or make impossible the prosecution of their case.

(12) Established procedures for documenting, maintaining, and storing the potential evidence will be followed in accordance with AR 195-5.

## **Appendix K**

# **Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Assessment**

### **K-1. Scope**

The Army Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Assessment Policy provides a unifying assessment framework whose purpose is to document requirements for capturing feedback as to how well the Army is

implementing its SAPR Program and provide insight as to where Army program improvements can be made.

a. This assessment policy applies to all Army organizations and personnel who have responsibilities for implementing the SAPR Program as stated in AR 600-20, [paragraph 8-5](#) and this appendix.

b. Designated organizations cited in this policy are responsible for monitoring and reporting appropriate sexual assault data and trends, and for recommending changes to policy or processes to ensure sustained progress toward accomplishing the Army's SAPR Program stated goals.

c. Program assessment information will be reported to the Army SAPR Program Manager, as directed in this policy, for the following purposes:

(1) To prepare quarterly and annual reports and annual assessments of the Army SAPR Program in accordance with 10 USC 113 and [DODI 6495.02](#).

(2) To prepare an annual Army assessment, as required, using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) guidance and procedures established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

(a) The PART is based on a series of questions designed by OMB to provide a consistent approach to rating programs across the Federal Government. PART questions are generally written in a Yes/No format that requires a brief narrative explanation of the answer and includes any relevant evidence to substantiate the answer. When hard evidence of performance is not readily available, the assessment will rely on professional judgment.

(b) The PART is divided into four sections: program purpose and design; strategic planning; program management; and program results. Each section includes a series of questions designed to elicit specific information for the evaluation.

## **K-2. Program assessment responsibilities**

a. The [DCS, G-1](#) will —

(1) Manage the overarching Army SAPR Program Assessment Policy to include procedures for collecting data, reporting findings and recommendations, and providing oversight of the program assessment process.

(2) Prepare and submit quarterly and annual Army SAPR Program reports through the Office, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) (ASA (M&RA)) to the DOD SAPR Office (SAPRO) as required by [DOD Directive 6495.01](#) and DODI 6495.02.



- (3) Monitor sexual assault data, trends, and SAPR performance using Sexual Assault Data Management System (SADMS). Identify and report emerging trends and performance to Army leadership, as required.
- (4) Prepare and disseminate annual guidance, as required, for the collection of input from designated Army organizations to support the preparation of annual reports and assessments.
- (5) Prepare and submit annual SAPR Program assessments in accordance with 10 USC 113 and [DODI 6495.02](#).
- (6) Prepare and submit, as required, a SAPR Program PART evaluation in accordance with OMB guidance.

*b.* Assistant Chief of Staff, Installation Management (ACSIM)/Commanding General, Installation Management Command (IMCOM) will —

- (1) Enforce the submission of sexual assault data by installation SARCs using the Defense Case Record Management System (DCRMS), or the DCS, G-1 Interim Reporting Solution until DCRMS is fielded.
- (2) Include the Army SAPR Program in the Army Community Service (ACS) Accreditation Program in accordance with [AR 608-1](#).
- (3) Submit an annual report (no later than (NLT) 1 Dec, for the previous fiscal year) to the DCS, G-1 SAPR program manager. The report will include, at a minimum —
  - (a) Findings as a result of ACS accreditation inspections conducted during the year.
  - (b) SAPR related training, initiatives/actions, policies and/or procedures implemented by ACSIM/IMCOM during the calendar year.
  - (c) SAPR related initiatives/actions planned to be taken in the coming year.
  - (d) Recommendations for changes to Army SAPR Program or policy.
  - (e) Any resource shortfalls and the potential implications they carry with respect to impact on standard of service and recommended solutions to overcome these shortfalls.
  - (f) Status of SARC, deployable sexual assault response coordinator (DSARC), installation victim advocate (IVA), and unit victim advocate (UVA) training, as required by AR 600-20, [appendix I](#).

(g) Assessment of the implementation of MOA and MOU with local civilian communities and other Government agencies.

(h) Assessment of the implementation of Sexual Assault Review Boards (SARB).

c. Office of the Surgeon General/Commanding General, Medical Command (OTSG/CG MEDCOM) will —

(1) Conduct periodic evaluations of medical services related to sexual assault cases under the Army SAPR Program.

(2) Submit an annual report (NLT 1 Dec for the previous fiscal year) to the [DCS, G-1](#) SAPR program manager. The report will include, at a minimum —

(a) General findings from any OTSG/MEDCOM evaluation of medical services related to sexual assault cases under the Army SAPR Program.

(b) SAPR related policies and/or procedures implemented by OTSG/MEDCOM during the year.

(c) SAPR related initiatives/actions planned to be taken in the coming year.

(d) Recommendations for changes to Army SAPR Program or policy.

(e) Any resource shortfalls and the potential implications they carry with respect to impact on standards of care and possible solutions to overcome these shortfalls.

(f) Status of the availability at medical treatment facilities (MTF) of supplies needed for the treatment of victims of sexual assault who present at a MTF, including rape kits/SAFE kits, and supplies for testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infections and diseases, including HIV, and testing for pregnancy. Status should include MTF in CONUS, OCONUS and deployed locations (to the extent information is available for deployed locations through MEDCOM channels).

(g) Status of healthcare provider responder training as required by AR 600-20, [appendix I](#).

d. Office of The Judge Advocate General (OTJAG) will —

(1) Conduct periodic evaluations of legal services related to sexual assault cases under the Army SAPR Program.

(2) Submit an annual report (NLT 1 Dec for the previous Fiscal Year) to the DCS, G-1 SAPR program manager. The report will include, at a minimum —

(a) General findings from any OTJAG evaluation of legal services related to sexual assault cases under the Army SAPR Program.

(b) SAPR related policies and/or procedures implemented by OTJAG during the year.

(c) SAPR related initiatives/actions planned to be taken in the coming year.

(d) Recommendations for changes to Army SAPR Program or policy.

(e) Any resource shortfalls and the potential implications they carry with respect to impact on standard of service and possible solutions to overcome these shortfalls.

(f) Status of judge advocate responder training as required by AR 600-20, [appendix I](#).

e. Office of The Inspector General may provide SAPR inspection reports upon request from the [DCS, G-1](#) or as directed by the Executive Office of the Headquarters (EOH).

f. Office of the Chief of Chaplains (OCCH) will —

(1) Conduct periodic evaluations of chaplain services provided to victims of sexual assault under the Army SAPR Program.

(2) Submit an annual report (NLT 1 Dec for the previous fiscal year) to the DCS, G-1 SAPR program manager. The report will include, at a minimum —

(a) General findings from any OCCH evaluation of chaplain services provided to victims of sexual assault under the Army SAPR Program.

(b) SAPR policies and/or procedures implemented by OCCH during the year.

(c) SAPR Initiatives/actions planned to be taken in the coming year.

(d) Recommendations for changes to Army SAPR Program or policy.

(e) Any resource shortfalls and the implications they carry with respect to impact on standard of service and possible solutions to overcome these shortfalls.

(f) Status of chaplain responder training as required by AR 600-20, appendix I.

g. Office of the Provost Marshal General (OPMG) will —

(1) Conduct periodic evaluations of law enforcement services related to sexual assault cases under the Army SAPR Program.

(2) Submit an annual report (NLT 1 Dec for the previous fiscal year) to the DCS, G-1 SAPR program manager. The report will include, at a minimum —

(a) General findings from any OPMG evaluation of law enforcement services conducted for cases under the Army SAPR Program.

(b) SAPR policies and/or procedures implemented by OPMG during the year.

(c) SAPR related initiatives/actions planned to be taken in the coming year.

(d) Recommendations for changes to Army SAPR Program or policy.

(e) Any resource shortfalls and the potential implications they carry with respect to impact on standard of service and possible solutions to overcome these shortfalls.

*h.* United States Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC) will —

(1) Provide the reports listed below to the [DCS, G-1](#) SAPR program manager until formally relieved of this responsibility by the SAPR program manager for example, SADMS is fully operational). Each report will be prepared as prescribed in Enclosure 8, [DODI 6495.02](#), as follows:

(a) Monthly Central Command (CENTCOM) Sexual Assault Report (NLT the 7th of each month).

(b) Quarterly Army Sexual Assault Report (NLT 7 Jan, 7 Apr, 7 Jul, and 7 Oct).

(c) Annual Army Sexual Assault Report (NLT 7 Jan).

(2) Conduct periodic evaluations of investigative services related to sexual assault cases under the Army SAPR Program.

(3) Submit an annual report (NLT 1 Dec for the previous fiscal year) to the DCS, G-1 SAPR program manager. The report will include, at a minimum —

(a) General findings from any CID evaluation of investigative services related to sexual assault investigations under the Army SAPR Program.

(b) Current processing time (in days) for Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) evidence in sexual assault cases by the US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL); to include an analysis of reasons for delays if processing time exceeds 60 days.

(c) SAPR policies and/or procedures implemented by USACIDC during the year.

(d) SAPR related initiatives/actions planned to be taken in the coming year.

(e) Recommendations for changes to Army SAPR Program or policy.

(f) Any resource shortfalls and the implications they carry with respect to impact on standard of service and possible solutions to overcome these shortfalls.

(g) Status of investigator responder training as required by AR 600-20, [appendix L](#).

i. Chief, National Guard Bureau (NGB), and Chief, U.S. Army Reserve (OCAR) will —

(1) Enforce the submission of sexual assault data by installation SARC's using the Defense Case Record Management System (DCRMS), or the [DCS, G-1](#) Interim Reporting Solution until DCRMS is fielded.

(2) Include Army SAPR Program as part of the Command Inspection program and conduct periodic evaluation of SAPR program implementation and compliance.

(3) Submit an annual report (NLT 1 Dec for the previous fiscal year) to the DCS, G-1 SAPR program manager. The report will include, at a minimum —

(a) General findings from any NGB/OCAR evaluations of the Army SAPR Program implementation in the National Guard or Army Reserve.

(b) SAPR policies and/or procedures implemented by organization during the year.

(c) SAPR related initiatives/actions planned to be taken in the coming year.

(d) Recommendations for changes to Army SAPR Program or policy.

(e) Any resource shortfalls and the implications they carry with respect to impact on standards of care or service and possible solutions to overcome these shortfalls.

(f) Status of SARC, DSARC, IVA, and UVA training, as required by AR 600-20, [appendix I](#).

(g) Status of annual refresher training for sexual assault responders (including DA Civilian Police) as required by AR 600-20, appendix I. (Note: This only

applies to those responders under the command and control of the reporting headquarters.)

(h) Assessment of the implementation of MOA and/or MOU with local civilian communities and other Government agencies providing SAPR support.

(i) Assessment of the implementation of Sexual Assault Review Boards (SARB).

j. Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (CG, TRADOC) will —

(1) Include evaluations of SAPR training in TRADOC quality assurance (QA) visits and other periodic training evaluations or assessments.

(2) Submit an annual report (NLT 1 Dec for the previous fiscal year) with results of evaluations or assessments of SAPR training to the [DCS, G-1](#) SAPR program manager.

k. Army Headquarters (Army Commands (ACOMs), Army Service Component Commands (ASCCs), Direct Reporting Units (DRUs)) will —

(1) Enforce the submission of sexual assault data by command SARCs and/or DSARCs (as required for deployed or geographically dispersed units not supported by an installation) using the Defense Case Record Management System (DCRMS), or the DCS, G-1 Interim Reporting Solution until DCRMS is fielded.

(2) Include Army SAPR Program as part of the Command Inspection program and conduct periodic evaluation of SAPR program compliance in garrison/non-deployed and deployed environments.

(3) Submit an annual report (NLT 1 Dec for the previous fiscal year) to the DCS, G-1 SAPR program manager. The report will include, at a minimum —

(a) General findings from any evaluation of the implementation of the Army SAPR Program within the Army Headquarters (ACOMs, ASCCs, DRUs).

(b) SAPR policies and/or procedures implemented by organization during the year.

(c) SAPR related initiatives/actions planned to be taken in the coming year.

(d) Recommendations for changes to Army SAPR Program or policy.

(e) Any resource shortfalls and the implications they carry with respect to impact on standard of service and possible solutions to overcome these shortfalls.

(f) Status of the appointment and training of headquarters program managers and subordinate command SARCs, DSARCs, and UVAs.

(g) Status of annual refresher training for sexual assault responders (including DA Civilian Police) as required by AR 600-20, [appendix I](#). (Note: This only applies to those responders under the command and control of the reporting headquarters.)

(h) Status of annual unit level training as required by AR 600-20, [paragraph 8-7](#).

(i) Assessment of the implementation of MOA and/or MOU with local civilian communities and other Government agencies providing SAPR support. (Note: This may apply only to commands with deployed or geographically dispersed units not supported by an installation.)

(j) Assessment of the implementation of SARB, as applicable, both in garrison (non-deployed) and deployed environments.

*l.* U.S. Army Research Institute (ARI) will —

(1) Include sexual assault questions in the Sample Survey of Military Personnel (SSMP) and the Human Relations (HR) Update surveys.

(2) Provide reports to the [DCS, G-1](#) SAPR program manager that includes analyses of the sexual assault specific findings from the SSMP and other surveys, studies, or research.

*m.* The superintendent, United States Military Academy (USMA) will —

(1) Prepare and submit academic program year reports as required by [DODI 6495.02](#), paragraph E8.2.

(2) Coordinate and provide copies of academic program year reports to the Army SAPR program manager.